

Time Keeping and NTP

David Malone

7pm, February 10 2004

- NTP is the Network Time Protocol.
- One of many protocols for synchronising the time.
- Aims to synchronise time (and frequency) to a reference source.
- Doesn't just aim to get a group's clocks reading the same!

Time and Frequency

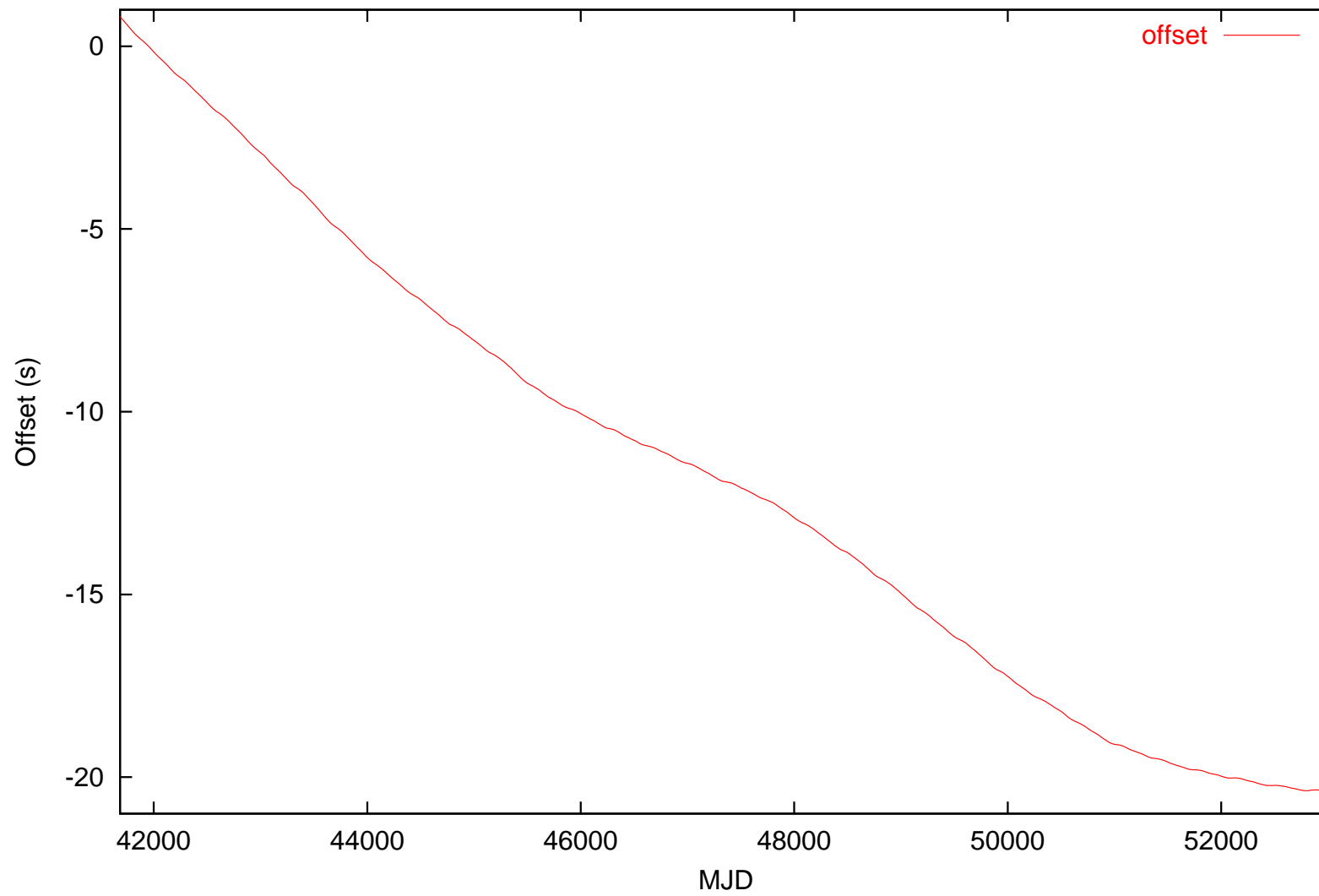
second: In the International System of Units (SI), the time interval equal to 9,192,631,770 periods of the radiation corresponding to the transition between the two hyperfine levels of the ground state of the cesium-133 atom.

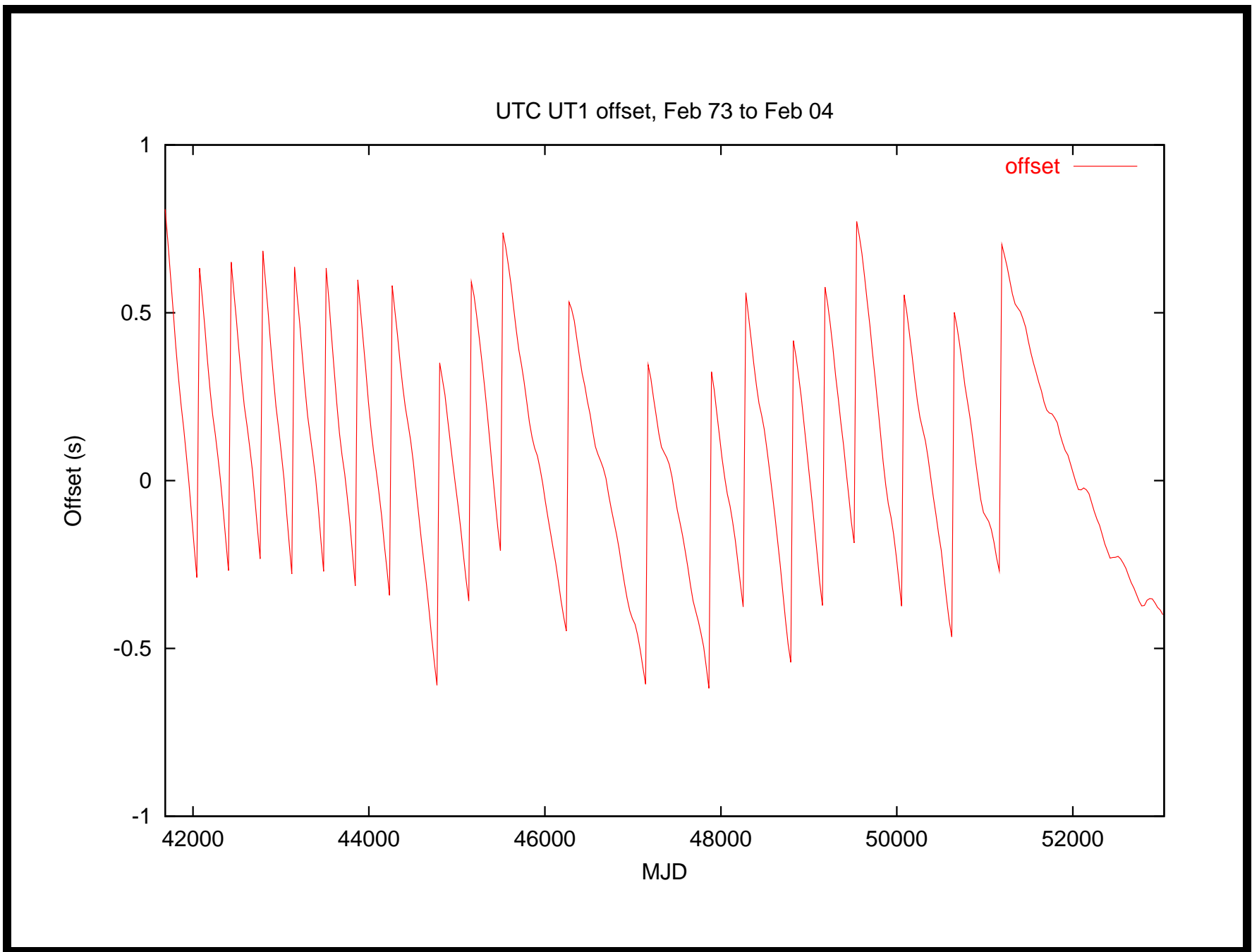
TAI: A clock that ticks once per SI second (1955, 1972).

UT1: The angle that the earth points relative to background stars.

UTC: Half way house between TAI and UTC.

TAI UT1 offset, Feb 73 to Feb 04





NTP Structure

- The ultimate source of time is a reference clock.
- NTP speakers synced to a refclock are at stratum 1.
- NTP speakers exchange UDP packets and calculate delay and offset.
- If you get time from a stratum n NTP speaker, then you're at stratum $n + 1$.
- Stratum 16 is unsynchronised.

- Packet exchanges happen at automatically tuned intervals (64–1024s).
- There's a broadcast mode (less accurate, but less traffic).
- There's a simple version of NTP for leaf nodes.

```
/etc/ntp.conf
```

```
server ntp.maths.tcd.ie  
server ntp.tcd.ie  
server ntp.cs.tcd.ie  
peer salmon.maths.tcd.ie  
  
enable monitor  
disable auth  
driftfile /etc/ntp.drift
```


Quirks

- ntpd takes a while to get going.
- ntpd hates stepping the clock.
- If out by more than 1000s need ntpdate or -g flag.

NTP algorithms

1. 8 delay/offset pairs for each source.
2. Calculate smallest interval for each source.
3. Intersect intervals and find majority clique.
4. Discard 'falsetickers'.
5. Cluster by discarding outliers (high RMS) until small number remain.

Watching ntpd

```
> ntpq -p
```

remote	refid	st	t	when	poll	reach	delay	offset	jitter
*lanczos.maths.t	tt25.ripe.net	2	u	60	1024	377	0.362	8.627	1.047
+ns1.tcd.ie	lanczos.maths.t	2	u	86	1024	377	0.648	5.316	0.291
+burke.cs.tcd.ie	ntp0-rz.rrze.un	2	u	102	1024	377	0.693	7.884	0.905
-salmon.maths.tc	lanczos.maths.t	2	u	381	1024	337	0.345	4.344	0.846

' ' reject, 'x' falsetick, '.' excess (> 10), '-' outlier,
'+' candidate, '#' select (> 6), '*' used, 'o' used (PPS).

when and poll in seconds.

delay, offset, jitter in ms.

reach is an octal list of bits.

$337_8 = 11011111_2$ sixth last packet missed.

```
> ntpdc -nc monlist ntp.maths.tcd.ie
```

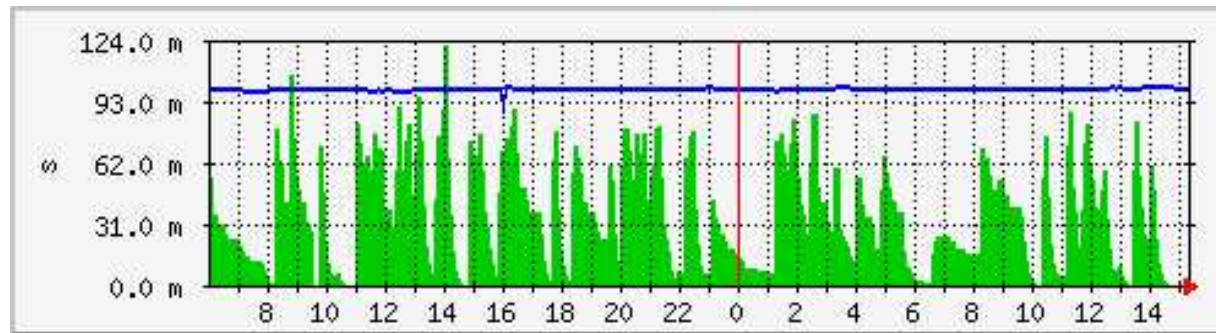
remote address	port	local address	count	m	ver	code	avglen	first
134.226.81.10	2122	134.226.81.3	1	7	2	0	0	0
217.45.250.124	52296	134.226.81.3	7	3	3	0	32	231
195.194.86.93	4551	134.226.81.3	2	3	3	0	30	30
195.209.63.99	123	134.226.81.3	1	3	4	0	0	0
213.79.36.118	3967	134.226.81.3	3532	3	3	0	29	105244
80.37.234.108	15469	134.226.81.3	1	3	3	0	0	0
217.67.143.122	6190	134.226.81.3	1	3	1	0	0	1
217.40.115.53	62423	134.226.81.3	10	3	3	0	64	602
202.224.209.22	123	134.226.81.3	2	3	1	0	1	2
213.168.35.2	62812	134.226.81.3	35	3	3	0	65	2239

```
> ntpdc -nc sysinfo ntp.maths.tcd.ie
```

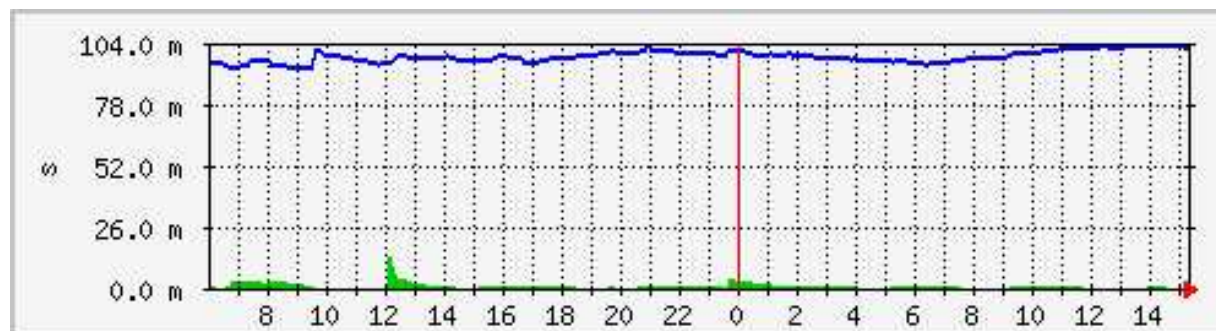
```
system peer:      127.127.20.0
system peer mode: client
leap indicator:   00
stratum:         1
precision:       -19
root distance:   0.00000 s
root dispersion: 0.00267 s
reference ID:    [GPS]
reference time:  c3d0cc9e.56f0c282 Sun, Feb  8 2004 14:56:30.339
system flags:   monitor ntp kernel stats
jitter:        0.000153 s
stability:     0.002 ppm
broadcastdelay: 0.003998 s
authdelay:     0.000003 s
```

Offset and jitter

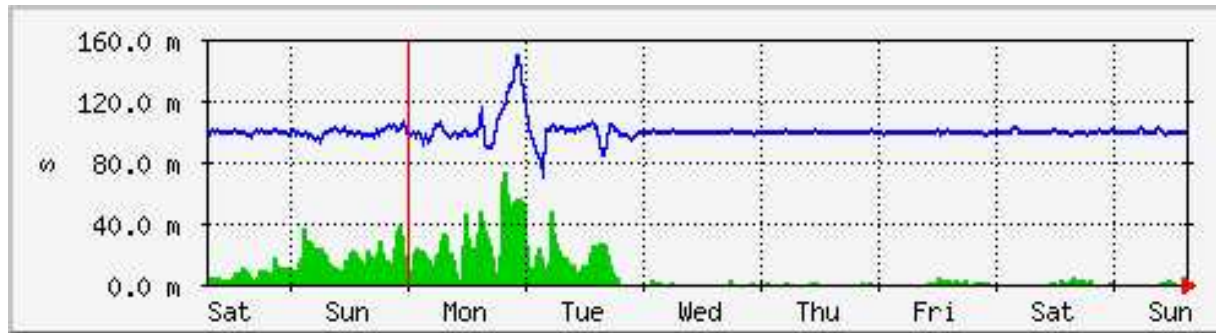
NTP server:



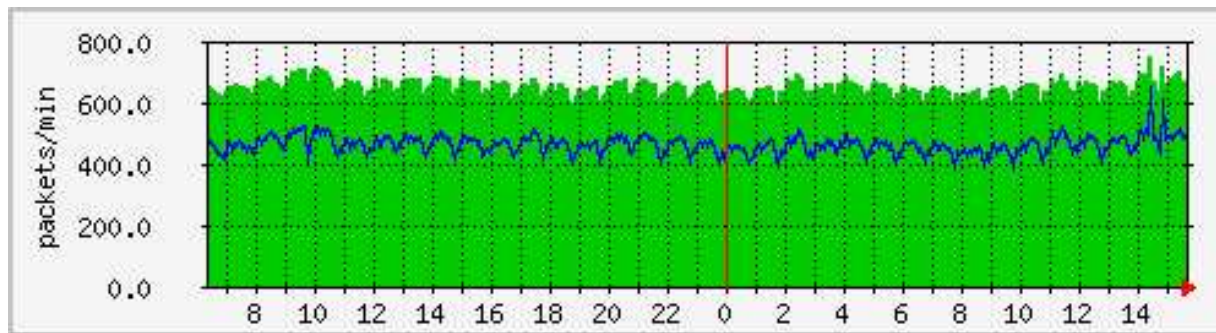
NTP client:



Problem:



Load:



Common issues

- Asymmetric delay causes an offset (particularly if common to a majority of sources). `burst`, `iburst`, `prefer` and `tinker huffpuff` may help, depending on situation.
- No connectivity eventually leaves entire network unsynchronised (particularly after power failure). To keep things going you can create a fake local refclock, `fudged` to `stratum 14` or `15`.
- DNS: `ntpd` talks to the first IP address returned to a hostname, regardless of if it replies or not. Names are not relooked-up!

Reconfiguration

```
> cat /etc/ntp.conf
peer yipyip.home.dwmalone.net burst
keys /etc/ntp.keys
trustedkey 1 # enable this key
requestkey 1 # ntpdc key
controlkey 1 # ntpq key
> cat /etc/ntp.keys
1      M      crappassword
> ntpdc
ntpdc> keyid 1
ntpdc> passwd
MD5 Password:
ntpdc> addpeer 134.228.81.11
done!
ntpdc> peers
      remote          local      st poll reach  delay  offset  disp
=====
+yipyip.home    10.0.0.1          2   64    1 0.00044  0.002701 7.93750
+134.228.81.11  10.0.0.1          16  64    0 0.00000  0.000000 0.00000
```

Similar authentication can be applied to peer and server. NTP also supports public key based schemes.

Restrictions

You can also place restrictions on queries are accepted from what addresses.

```
restrict default ignore
```

```
restrict 134.226.81.3 noquery
```

```
restrict 10.0.0.0 mask 255.255.0.0 nomodify
```

```
restrict 127.0.0.1
```

Can also rate limit, nopeer, kiss-o'-death ...

Reference Clocks

Reference clocks are typically GPS units, radio receivers, modems, ... Treated as magic IP addresses in config file:

```
# GPS NMEA with PPS
server 127.127.20.0 prefer
fudge 127.127.20.0 stratum 0
fudge 127.127.20.0 time1 -1.0

# Local clock
server 127.127.1.1
fudge 127.127.1.1 stratum 14

# SHM driver
server 127.127.28.0 minpoll 5
fudge 127.127.28.0 stratum 1
```

- Commercial NTP servers with built in refclocks are available,
- GPS units with PPS start at about €150,
- Radio receivers can be put together for < €50.
- The serious replace the timecounter or oscillator on their system with something more stable.

See <http://phk.freebsd.dk/soekris/pps/> for a nice setup.

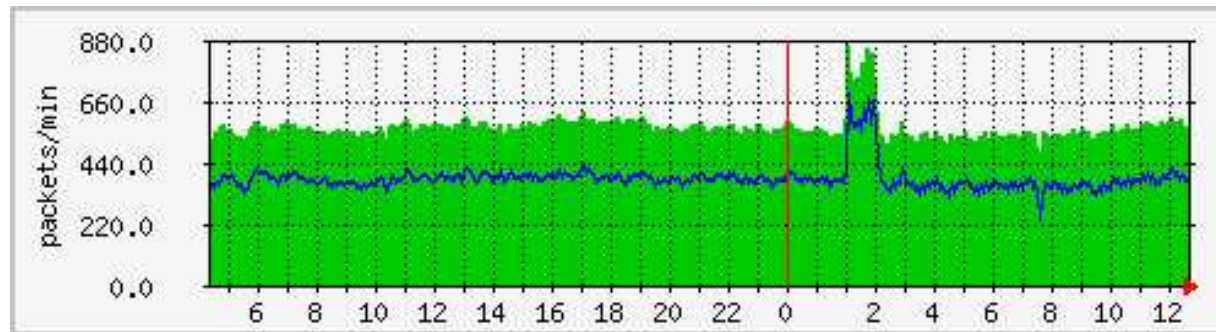
See <http://www.maths.tcd.ie/~dwmalone/time/rugby.html>

for details of Ian's Rugby clock.

Daylight Saving

Introduced in 1916 to save energy during the war. Double summer time was used during the second world war.

Now EC uses last Sunday in March/October. Americans use first Sunday of April and last of October.



Should have nothing to do with NTP. Similarly for timezones.

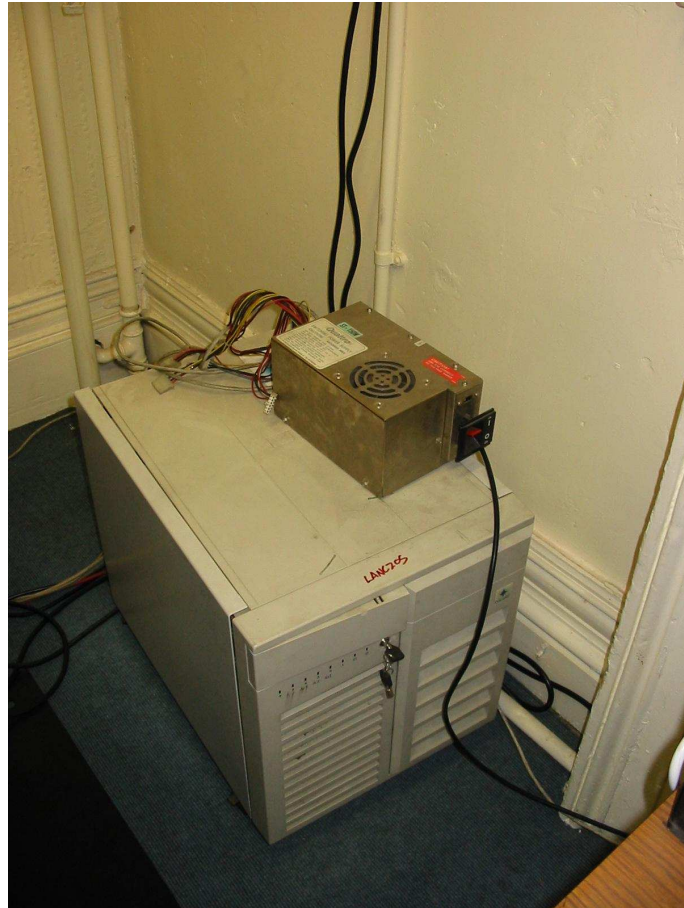
Greenwich (0°):



Dunsink ($-6.338^\circ = 25\text{m } 21\text{s}$):



ntp.maths.tcd.ie:



Rugby radio unit:

